OBJECTIVE DROWSINESS MONITORING TO ASSESS FITNESS FOR DUTY

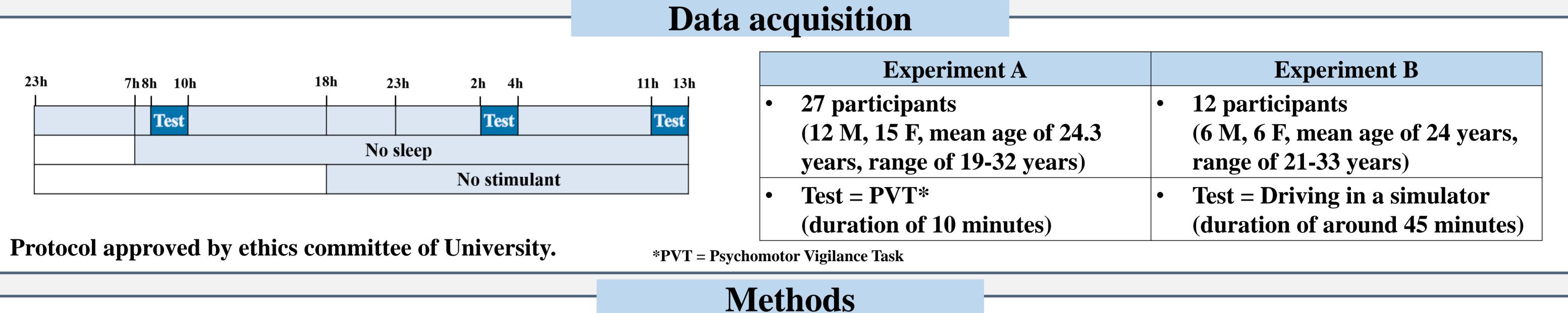
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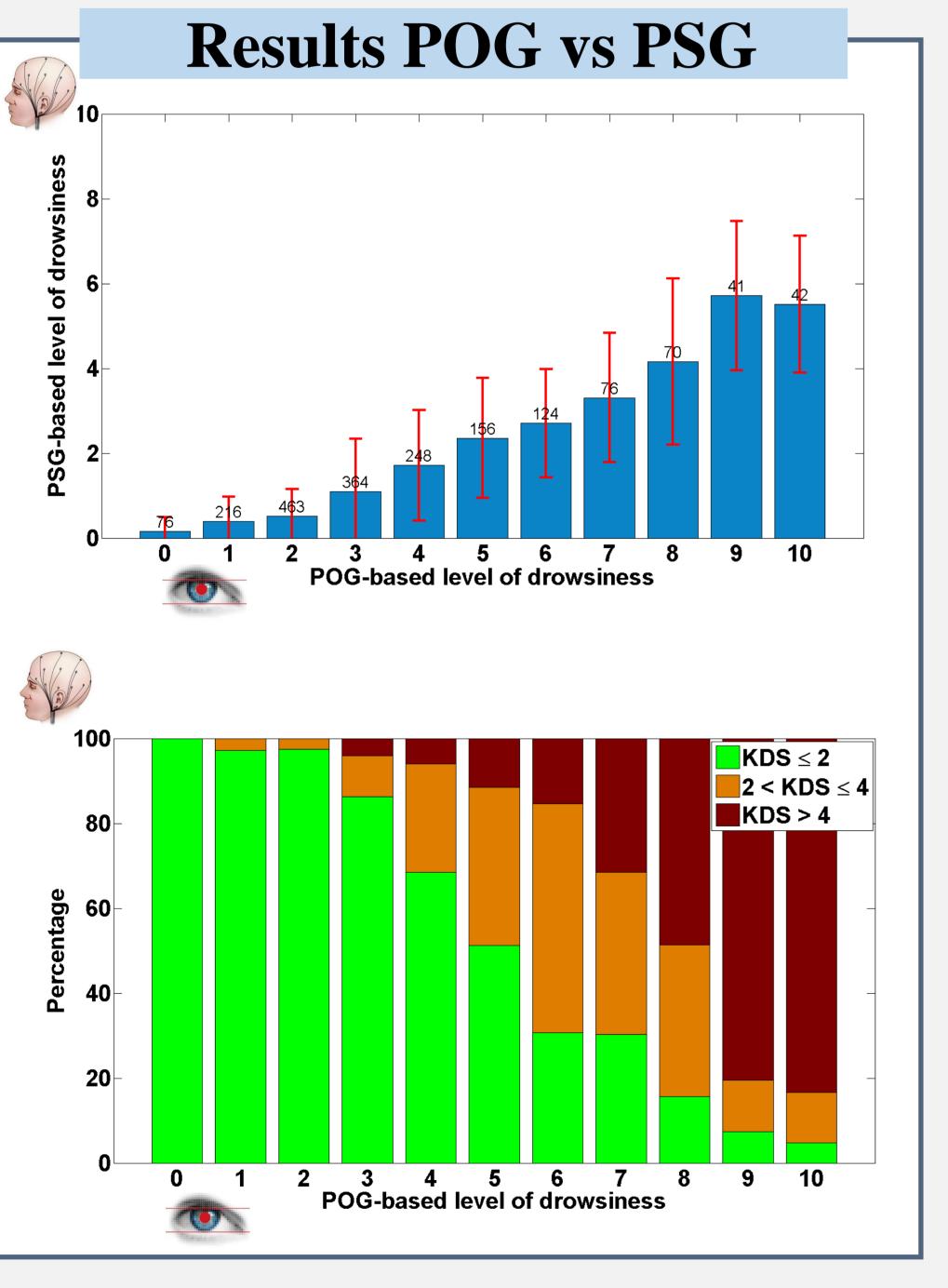
Objective

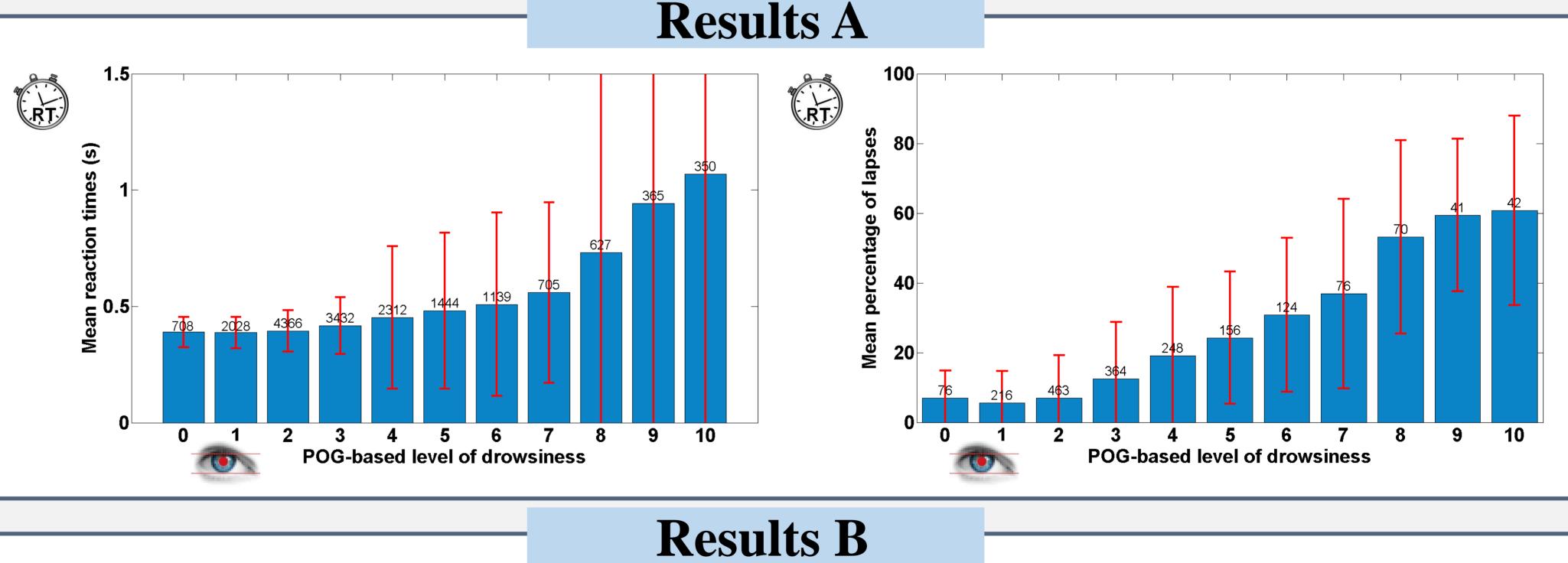
Drowsiness is characterized by impairments of performance that can lead to disastrous accidents, in particular in all types of transportation and high-risk industrial plants. Therefore, it is crucial to be able to measure the ability of a person to perform correctly and safely a critical task based on his/her level of drowsiness (LoD). We have thus developed a drowsiness monitoring system based on images of the eye, called photooculography (POG), that determines whether a person is fit for duty.

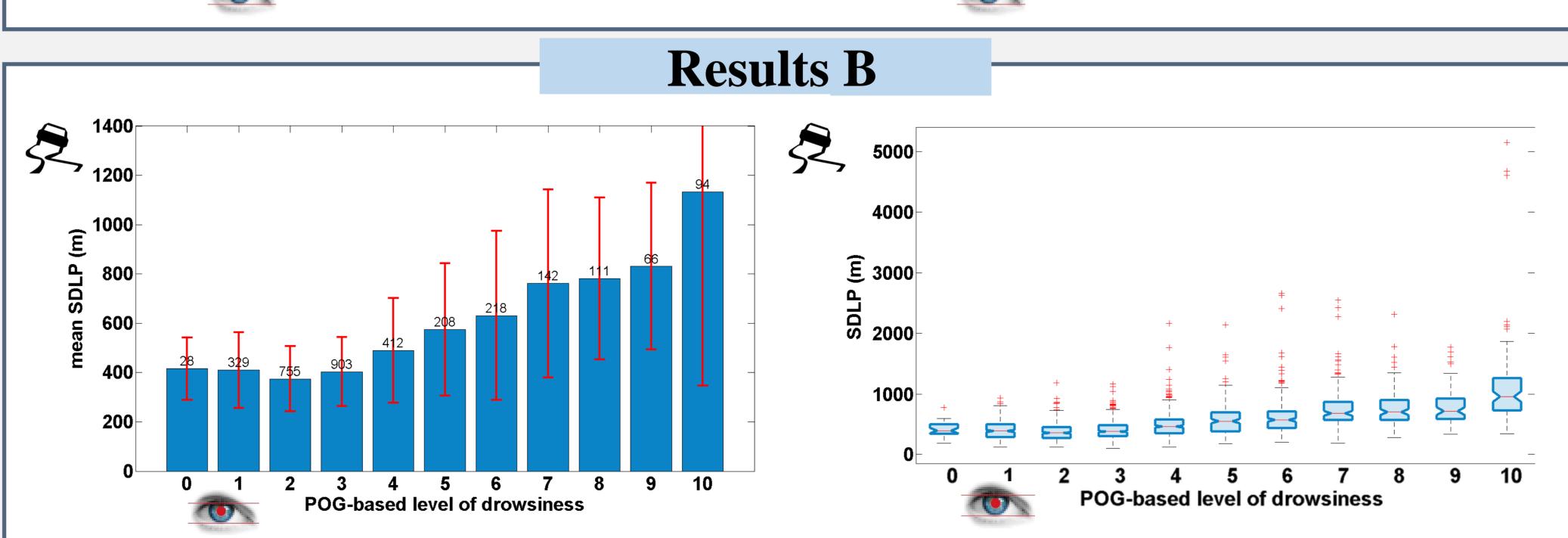


For each 1 minute epoch, we computed: **EXPERIMENT A EXPERIMENT B** EEG: α, θ MANAPARANAMAN 324 ms EOG: SEM more of property productions of the Signals *Images* system **Processing Processing Processing Processing Ocular** α , θ activities and slow eye movements parameters LoD computation **LoD** computation using KDS* Standard deviation of the lateral position of the vehicle on the road Mean reaction time POG-based LoD (SDLP) PSG-based LoD & Percentage of lapses

*KDS = Karolinska Drowsiness Score







Conclusion

The results show that the POG-based LoD is in concordance with the physiological reference PSG-based LoD. In addition, the POG-based LoD is strongly correlated with the performance decrements observed during the experiments.

This study thus indicates that our POG-based drowsiness monitoring system is able to reliably and objectively detect when a person is too drowsy to properly perform a critical task. This system is thus promising to assess fitness for duty.

